

recognition of this screening measure by this respected body makes perfectly clear the lifesaving potential offered by AAA screening.

For more than four decades the Medicare program has provided a literal lifeline for America's seniors and individuals with disabilities. However, for far too long this valuable program—originally crafted only to provide needed care after an illness—failed to cover valuable preventive services. Recently, though, Medicare has evolved to include a number of preventive measures, such as mammography and colorectal screenings. With today's introduction of the SAAAVE Act, we again move Medicare toward greater inclusion of lifesaving preventive measures. This legislation reflects the changing attitudes toward the value of preventive health care services and moves us toward modernizing the Medicare program to better meet the needs of its more than 40 million beneficiaries. With enactment of the SAAAVE Act, instead of waiting to treat a ruptured aorta, Medicare will now help high-risk seniors avert this often-deadly disease through preventive and lifesaving screening.

Lastly, I want to thank the legislation's chief sponsors in the House of Representatives, GENE GREEN and JOHN SHIMKUS. Representatives GREEN and SHIMKUS have been tireless advocates on behalf of patients suffering from abdominal aortic aneurysms and their devotion to modernizing the Medicare program to include greater preventive services is truly admirable. I look forward to continuing working with my colleagues from the House to advance the SAAAVE Act in the 109th Congress.

When Senator BUNNING and I first introduced this legislation in the last Congress, we were joined by patients who had suffered a ruptured aorta as result of an AAA and their families. At this event these patients shared with us their harrowing and personal stories of battling this deadly condition. It is because of struggles like theirs that we are here today at the outset of an effort to prevent abdominal aortic aneurysms from advancing to the point of rupture by providing coverage for a simple yet lifesaving screening. Simply, Mr. President, this legislation is about saving lives. I urge all of my colleagues to support the SAAAVE Act.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joining Senator DODD from Connecticut today in re-introducing the Screening Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms Very Efficiently Act of 2005—also known as the SAAAVE Act—in the 109th Congress.

This is an important bill that could potentially save the lives of many Medicare beneficiaries. Unfortunately, too many Americans die from ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysms each year without ever knowing they had this condition. In fact, less than 15 percent of people who have a ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm survive.

That is why our bill is so important. The SAAAVE Act would add a new

screening benefit to Medicare so that people at risk for abdominal aortic aneurysms could be tested. The test is simple. In fact, it's just an ultrasound test, which is painless, non-invasive and inexpensive.

Medicare beneficiaries found to have an abdominal aortic aneurysm could have surgery if needed or could simply be monitored by their doctors.

Early detection is the key to preventing ruptures of these aneurysms and preventing deaths. In fact, these aneurysms can be successfully treated 95 percent of the time if they are detected before rupturing.

The legislation also includes a national educational and information campaign to get the word out about the health risks associated with abdominal aortic aneurysms. Too often, those with these aneurysms simply don't know they have one until it ruptures. The educational campaign requires the Department of Health and Human Services to focus their education efforts not only on the general public, but also among health care practitioners as well.

I am pleased we are introducing this bill today, and I look forward to working with my colleague from Connecticut in getting it passed.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 52—HONORING SHIRLEY CHISHOLM FOR HER SERVICE TO THE NATION AND EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO HER FAMILY, FRIENDS, AND SUPPORTERS ON HER DEATH

Mrs. CLINTON (for herself and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 52

Whereas Shirley Chisholm was born Shirley Anita St. Hill on November 30, 1924, in Brooklyn, New York, to Charles and Ruby St. Hill, immigrants from British Guyana and Barbados;

Whereas in 1949, Shirley Chisholm was a founding member of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Political League;

Whereas in 1960, she established the Unity Democratic Club, which was instrumental in mobilizing black and Hispanic voters;

Whereas in 1964, Chisholm ran for a New York State Assembly seat and won;

Whereas in 1968, Chisholm became the first African-American woman elected to Congress, representing New York's Twelfth Congressional District;

Whereas as a member of Congress, Chisholm hired women only for her staff, was an advocate for civil rights, women's rights, and the poor, and spoke out against the Vietnam War;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm co-founded the National Organization for Women;

Whereas she remained an outspoken advocate of women's rights throughout her career, saying, "Women in this country must become revolutionaries. We must refuse to accept the old, the traditional roles and stereotypes.";

Whereas in 1969, Shirley Chisholm, along with other African-American members of

Congress, founded the Congressional Black Caucus;

Whereas on January 25, 1972, Chisholm announced her candidacy for President and became the first African-American to be considered for the presidential nomination by a major national political party;

Whereas although Chisholm did not win the nomination at the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami, she received the votes of 151 delegates;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm served 7 terms in the House of Representatives before retiring from politics in 1982;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm was a dedicated member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and received the sorority's highest award, the Mary Church Terrell Award, in 1977 for her political activism and contributions to the Civil Rights Movement;

Whereas Shirley Chisholm was a model public servant and an example for African-American women, and her strength and perseverance serve as an inspiration for all people striving for change; and

Whereas on January 1, 2005, Shirley Chisholm died at the age of 80: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors Shirley Chisholm for her service to the Nation, her work to improve the lives of women and minorities, her steadfast commitment to demonstrating the power of compassion, and her dedication to justice and equality; and

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to her family, friends, and supporters.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 12—PROVIDING THAT ANY AGREEMENT RELATING TO TRADE AND INVESTMENT THAT IS NEGOTIATED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WITH ANOTHER COUNTRY MUST COMPLY WITH CERTAIN MINIMUM STANDARDS

Mr. FEINGOLD submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. CON. RES. 12

Whereas there is general consensus among the American public and the global community that, with respect to international trade and investment rules—

(1) global environmental, labor, health, food security, and other public interest standards must be strengthened to prevent a global "race to the bottom";

(2) domestic environmental, labor, health, food security, and other public interest standards and policies must not be undermined, including those based on the use of the precautionary principle (the internationally recognized legal principle that holds that, when there is scientific uncertainty regarding the potential adverse effects of an action, a product or technology, a government should act in a way that minimizes the risk of harm to human health and the environment);

(3) provision and regulation of public services such as education, health care, transportation, energy, water, and other utilities are basic functions of democratic government and must not be undermined;

(4) raising standards in developing countries requires additional assistance and respect for diversity of policies and priorities;

(5) countries must be allowed to design and implement policies to sustain family farms and achieve food security;

(6) healthy national economies are essential to a healthy global economy, and the right of governments to pursue policies to maintain and create jobs must be upheld;

(7) the right of State and local and comparable regional governments of all countries to create and enforce diverse policies must be safeguarded from imposed downward harmonization; and

(8) rules for the global economy must be developed and implemented democratically and with transparency and accountability; and

Whereas many international trade and investment agreements in existence and currently being negotiated do not serve these interests, and have caused substantial harm to the health and well-being of communities in the United States and within countries that are trading partners of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That any agreement relating to trade and investment that is negotiated by the executive branch with another country should comply with the following:

(1) REGARDING INVESTOR AND INVESTMENT POLICY.—No such agreement that includes any provision relating to foreign investment may permit a foreign investor to challenge or seek compensation because of a measure of a government at the national, State, or local level that protects the public interest, including, but not limited to, public health, safety, and welfare, the environment, and worker protections, unless a foreign investor demonstrates that the measure was enacted or applied primarily for the purpose of discriminating against a foreign investor or foreign investment.

(2) REGARDING SERVICES.—Any such agreement, to the extent applicable, shall comply with the following:

(A)(i) The agreement may not discipline a government measure relating to—

(I) a public service, including public services for which the government is not the sole provider;

(II) a service that requires extensive regulation;

(III) an essential human service; and

(IV) a service that has an essentially social component.

(ii) A service described in clause (i) includes, but is not limited to, a public benefit program, health care, health insurance, public health, child care, education and training, the distribution of a controlled substance or product (including alcohol, tobacco, and firearms), research and development on a natural or social science, a utility (including an energy utility, water, waste disposal, and sanitation), national security, maritime, air, surface, and other transportation services, a postal service, energy extraction and any related service, and a correctional service.

(B) The agreement shall permit a country that has made a commitment in an area described in subparagraph (A) to revise that commitment for the purposes of public interest regulation without any financial or other trade-related penalty.

(C) The agreement shall ensure that any rule governing a subsidy or government procurement fully protects the ability of a government to support and purchase a service in a way that promotes economic development, social justice and equity, public health, environmental quality, human rights, and the rights of workers.

(D) The agreement shall not make a new commitment on the temporary entry of workers because such policies should be determined by the Congress, after consideration by the congressional committees with jurisdiction over immigration to avoid an

array of inconsistent policies and any policy that fails to—

(i) include labor market tests that ensure that the employment of temporary workers will not adversely affect other similarly employed workers;

(ii) involve labor unions in the labor certification process implemented under the immigration program for temporary workers under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, including the filing by an employer of an application under section 212(n)(1) of that Act; and

(iii) guarantee the same workplace protections for temporary workers that are available to all workers.

(E) The agreement shall guarantee that all governments that are parties to the agreement can regulate foreign investors in services and other service providers in order to protect public health and safety, consumers, the environment, and workers' rights, without requiring the governments to establish their regulations to be the least burdensome option for foreign service providers.

(3) REGARDING POLICIES TO SUPPORT AMERICAN WORKERS AND SMALL, MINORITY, AND WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES.—Any such agreement shall preserve the right of Federal, State, and local governments to maintain or establish policies to support American workers and small, minority, or women-owned businesses, including, but not limited to, policies with respect to government procurement, loans, and subsidies.

(4) REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL, LABOR, AND OTHER PUBLIC INTEREST STANDARDS.—Any such agreement—

(A) may not supersede the rights and obligations of parties under multilateral environmental, labor, and human rights agreements; and

(B) shall, to the extent applicable, include commitments, subject to binding enforcement on the same terms as commercial provisions—

(i) to adhere to specified workers' rights and environmental standards;

(ii) not to diminish or fail to enforce existing domestic labor and environmental provisions; and

(iii) to abide by the core labor standards of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

(5) REGARDING UNITED STATES TRADE LAWS.—No such agreement may—

(A) contain a provision which modifies or amends, or requires a modification of or an amendment to, any law of the United States that provides to United States businesses or workers safeguards from unfair foreign trade practices, including any law providing for—

(i) the imposition of countervailing or antidumping duties;

(ii) protection from unfair methods of competition or unfair acts in the importation of articles;

(iii) relief from injury caused by import competition;

(iv) relief from unfair trade practices; or

(v) the imposition of import restrictions to protect the national security; or

(B) weaken the existing terms of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994, or the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, of the World Trade Organization, including through the domestic implementation of rulings of dispute settlement bodies.

(6) REGARDING FOOD SAFETY.—No such agreement may—

(A) restrict the ability of the United States to ensure that food products entering the United States are rigorously inspected to establish that they meet all food safety standards in the United States, including inspection standards;

(B) force acceptance of different food safety standards as "equivalent", or require international harmonization of food safety standards, which undermine the level of human health protection provided under domestic law; or

(C) restrict the ability of governments to enact policies to guarantee the right of consumers to know where and how their food is produced.

(7) REGARDING AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY.—No such agreement may, with respect to food and other agricultural commodities—

(A) contain provisions that prevent countries from—

(i) establishing domestic and global reserves,

(ii) managing supply,

(iii) enforcing antidumping disciplines,

(iv) ensuring fair market prices, or

(v) vigorously enforcing antitrust laws, in order to guarantee competitive markets for family farmers; or

(B) prevent countries from developing the necessary sanitary and phytosanitary standards to prevent the introduction of pathogens or other potentially invasive species which may adversely affect agriculture, human health, or the environment.

(8) REGARDING TRANSPARENCY.—(A) The process of negotiating any such agreement must be open and transparent, including through—

(i) prompt and regular disclosure of full negotiating texts; and

(ii) prompt and regular disclosure of negotiating positions of the United States.

(B) In negotiating any such agreement, any request or offer relating to investment, procurement, or trade in services must be made public within 10 days after its submission if such request or offer—

(i) proposes specific Federal, State, and local laws and regulations in the United States to be changed, eliminated, or scheduled under such an agreement, including, but not limited to, subsidies, tax rules, procurement rules, professional standards, and rules on temporary entry of persons;

(ii) proposes for coverage under such an agreement—

(I) specific essential public services, including, but not limited to, public benefits programs, health care, education, national security, sanitation, water, energy, and other utilities; or

(II) private service sectors that require extensive regulation or have an inherently social component, including, but not limited to, maritime, air transport, trucking, and other transportation services, postal services, utilities such as water, energy, and sanitation, corrections, education and childcare, and health care; or

(iii) proposes a discipline or process of general application which may interfere with the ability of the United States or State, local, or tribal governments to adopt, implement, or enforce laws and regulations identified in clause (i) or provide or regulate services identified in clause (ii).

(C) The broad array of constituencies representing the majority of the people of the United States, including labor unions, environmental organizations, consumer groups, family farm groups, public health advocates, faith-based organizations, and civil rights groups, must have at least the same representation on trade advisory committees and access to trade negotiators and negotiating fora as those constituencies representing commercial interests.

(D) Any dispute resolution mechanism established in any such agreement must be

open and transparent, including through disclosure to the public of documents and access to hearings, and must permit participation by nonparties through the filing of amicus briefs, as well as provide for standing for State and local governments as intervenors.

(9) REGARDING GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY.—No such agreement may contain provisions that bind national, State, local, or comparable regional governments to limiting regulatory, taxation, spending, or procurement authority without an opportunity for public review and comment described in paragraph (8), and without the explicit, informed consent of the national, State, local, or comparable regional legislative body concerned, through such means as is decided by such legislative body.

(10) REGARDING ACCESS TO MEDICINES AND SEEDS.—(A) No such agreement may contain provisions that prevent countries from taking measures to protect public health by ensuring access to medicines.

(B) No such agreement may constrain the rights of farmers to save, use, exchange, or sell farm-saved seeds and other publicly available seed varieties.

(11) REGARDING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.—Any such agreement must grant special and differential treatment for developing countries with regard to the timeframe for implementation of the agreement as well as other concerns.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I am resubmitting a measure to help begin to address one of the central problems our Nation faces, namely the loss of family-supporting jobs because of our flawed trade policies.

Florence, WI is a town in the far northeastern corner of my home State. It is just a few miles from the border with the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Like most Americans, the residents of Florence are probably too busy with their own lives to pay close attention to the trade policies of our Nation. But a few weeks ago, a hundred families in that small community got a sharp introduction to the realities of those policies. Pride Manufacturing, the world's largest maker of golf tees, announced that it would be closing down its plant in Florence, and moving that operation and the hundred or so jobs that go with it to China.

That announcement probably wasn't noticed by many people outside of my home State—one company in one small community in the far northeastern corner of Wisconsin leaving for China doesn't raise many eyebrows in Washington or Wall Street. But it is a serious matter for the families whose livelihood is directly affected by the move. And it will certainly have an impact on the community in which they live. Some families may try to stay, but some may be forced to look elsewhere for jobs. The local school district is already trying to cope with declining enrollment and the challenges of a largely rural district. The prospect of losing additional families will only make matters worse. Local businesses that relied on the custom of those families will be hit. Car dealers, grocery stores, hardware stores, clothing stores, everyone will be potentially impacted.

All because a local business is closing down as a result of the trade policies of this government.

We have seen that story repeated across Wisconsin. Our manufacturing sector has been hit particularly hard. And I know Wisconsin is not alone in that experience.

The record of the major trade agreements into which our Nation has entered over the past few years has been dismal. Thanks in great part to the flawed fast track rules that govern consideration of legislation implementing trade agreements, the United States has entered into a number of trade agreements that have contributed to the significant job loss we have seen in recent years, and have laid open to assault various laws and regulations established to protect workers, the environment, and our health and safety.

Indeed, those agreements undermine the very democratic institutions through which we govern ourselves.

The loss of jobs, especially manufacturing jobs, to other countries has been devastating to Wisconsin, and to the entire country. When I opposed the North American Free Trade Agreement, the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Permanent Normal Trade Relations for China, and other flawed trade measures, I did so in great part because I believed they would lead to a significant loss of jobs. But even as an opponent of those agreements, I don't think I could have imagined just how bad things would get in so short a time.

The trade policy of this country over the past several years has been appalling. The trade agreements into which we have entered have contributed to the loss of key employers, ravaging entire communities. But despite that clear evidence, we continue to see trade agreements being reached that will only aggravate this problem.

This has to stop. We cannot afford to pursue trade policies that gut our manufacturing sector and send good jobs overseas. We cannot afford to undermine the protections we have established for workers, the environment, and our public health and safety. And we cannot afford to squander our democratic heritage by entering into trade agreements that supersede our right to govern ourselves through open, democratic institutions.

The legislation I am pleased to reintroduce today addresses this problem, at least in part. It establishes some minimum standards for the trade agreements into which our nation enters. I introduced an identical resolution in the last Congress as a companion to a resolution introduced in the other body by my colleague from Ohio, Mr. SHERRON BROWN.

This measure sets forth principles for future trade agreements. It is a break with the so called NAFTA model, and instead advocates the kinds of sound trade policies that will spur economic growth and sustainable development.

The principles set forth in this resolution are not complex. They are straightforward and achievable. The

resolution calls for enforceable worker protections, including the core International Labor Organization standards. It preserves the ability of the United States to enact and enforce its own trade laws.

It protects foreign investors, but states that foreign investors should not be provided with greater rights than those provided under U.S. law, and it protects public interest laws from challenge by foreign investors in secret tribunals.

It ensures that food entering into our country meets domestic food safety standards.

It preserves the ability of Federal, State, and local governments to maintain essential public services and to relate private sector services in the public interest.

It requires that trade agreements contain environmental provisions subject to the same enforcement as commercial provisions.

It preserves the right of Federal, State, and local governments to use procurement as a policy tool, including through Buy American laws, environmental laws such as recycled content, and purchasing preferences for small, minority, or women-owned businesses.

It requires that trade negotiations and the implementation of trade agreements be conducted openly.

These are sensible policies. They are entirely consistent with the goal of increased international commerce, and in fact they advance that goal.

The outgrowth of the major trade agreements I referenced earlier has been a race to the bottom in labor standards, environmental health and safety standards, in nearly every aspect of our economy. A race to the bottom is a race in which even the winners lose.

For any who doubt this, I invite you to ask the families in Florence, WI who will watch their jobs move to China.

We can't let this continue to happen. We need to turn our trade policies around. We need to pursue trade agreements that will promote sustainable economic growth for our Nation and for our trading partners. The resolution I submit today will begin to put us on that path, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
13—CONGRATULATING
ASME ON THEIR 125TH ANNIVERSARY,
CELEBRATING THE
ACHIEVEMENTS OF ASME MEMBERS,
AND EXPRESSING THE
GRATITUDE OF THE AMERICAN
PEOPLE FOR ASME'S CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. SUNUNU submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 13

Whereas in 2005, ASME, incorporated in 1880 as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, celebrates its 125th anniversary as one of the premier professional organizations focused on technical, educational, and